

THE ANTIQUARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1871.

THE VISIT OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARDIFF.

SO little satisfaction is experienced by most men in the present that the mind is always escaping either to the past or to the future. Hence the pleasure of archæological pursuits. It is so pleasant to throw one's self in imagination into the past and fill up by fancy the crevices left by history in its delineation. Thus all records, however meagre, are eagerly welcomed. Human nature being essentially the same in all ages, we can, if we have a few facts, reproduce the life of the past.

It is pleasing to find a nobleman like the Marquis of Bute endeavouring to grace his position by contributing his *quota* to the illustration of the ancient history of Cardiff. The subjects touched upon are invested with the highest interest. The present, however successful, always possesses some drawbacks, but no sooner are the events past than they are mellowed in the glass of memory; the drawbacks are dropped, and the beauty and the glory appear. Some beautiful memorials were named by the noble president, of Lucius, the enlightener of Morganwg. The marquis then went minutely into the events of the remaining historical records, which, to those who can verify the places, must be in the highest degree agreeable. Much that was explanatory was said on the imprisonment of Henry I. in Cardiff Castle, where perhaps it was simply confinement without cruelty, and with every accommodation that the private life of man requires.

The fact most prominently brought to light by this meeting was that a nobleman should have so keen an interest in the antiquities of Cardiff—should have made so many researches and offered so much matter to the consideration of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute. The becoming modesty which mingled with all his remarks enhanced their value to the highest degree. The Bishop of Llandaff, with the clergy, thought that the archæological researches would throw light upon the ecclesiastical antiquities of Cardiff, and give a zest to religion itself. When the nobility and the clergy of a country entertain as guests learned bodies of men who come to their locality, a spirit of sociality is promoted which is the very cement of society, and holds it together so as to promote the happiness of every individual in the body politic. When, as in the present day, the nobility and the clergy associate in a friendly way with the independent literary and scientific bodies, then each class of men is permeated with the light

of intellect and the warmth of emotion that come from the other, and the homogeneity of society is promoted.

At the reception given by the Mayor of Cardiff, the presence of ladies among the distinguished and learned guests added very much to the gay appearance of the hall and to the universal delight.

Horace has observed—" *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*," and while the members of this learned association have been recreating their bodies they have also been diverting their minds, and will return to their homes invigorated by the change.

It has been well observed that the history of any times is the history of the great men of the times. This is especially true of these ancient times of British history. The members of the families of the De Clares, the De Spencers, and the Beachams are the persons that lend a human interest to those times, and it is the remains of their dwellings that are the objects of research. But of all the personal influences that had been exercised in those localities, that of John Wesley was perhaps the most important, as having ploughed up the fallow ground of the Welsh heart, and turned it in the direction of religion, morality, and civilisation.

The efforts of the Royal Archæological Institute and kindred associations are most praiseworthy in endeavouring to preserve from destruction historical monuments, for while they exist they transport the mind from the present to the past, and enable it to conjecture the course of the future.

THE latest published part of the *Archæological Journal* contains several interesting papers, including an "Account of Prehistoric Remains in Spain," by Lord Talbot de Malahide. Noticing the existence of relics of this kind, the author states that Spain is the only country, within his knowledge, where efforts have been made to plant in the minds of the rising generation a due respect for archæology: this has been done by means of elementary works on the subject. We commend this practice to English *savants*, but fear that our rising generation will find nothing of the sort in question which will call forth their veneration as an intact and un-"restored" relic. The very curious "Toros de Guisando," rude carvings of animals, first discovered in a deserted track between Avila and the Escorial, are figured here, together with the fine "Cueva de Mengal," Antequera, a structure of immense stones, not unlike those within the mound at Stoney Littleton, Somersetshire, but with its roof supported by three central piers. "Hawarden Castle, Flintshire," has afforded a subject to Mr. T. G. Clark, in continuation of a series of essays on similar examples of antiquity. The Rev. J. G. Joyce has treated of the "Sarcophagus of Valerius Amandinus," found in Westminster Abbey, in a very interesting article. Major Lefroy illustrates a bronze object, with a Runic inscription, found at Greenmount, Louth.

THE JERSEY CURRENCY.—At a meeting of merchants and tradesmen of Jersey, held on Monday night, it was unanimously resolved that it would be for the public advantage that a British currency should be the sole medium in commercial transactions in the place of the existing coinage.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CARDIFF.

THE visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Cardiff commenced on Tuesday the 25th ult., and concluded on Tuesday, the 1st inst. As most of our readers are aware, this association was established nearly thirty years ago with the object of stimulating the growing taste for archæological and antiquarian pursuits. The first annual meeting was held in Canterbury in 1844, Lord Albert Conyngham being at that time the president, and the members comparatively few. Since that date the Institute has increased in the number of its members, and in its importance. It has held meetings annually in various parts of the kingdom, but has hitherto omitted to visit South Wales, where so many ancient British remains are to be found. The archæology of Wales has not of late years been neglected, the labours of the Cambrian Archæological Institute having done much to elucidate problems of past history, and lay bare the meaning and origin of a great deal that popular tradition and folklore had shrouded in error or surrounded with doubt. Until the formation of the local association in 1846 Wales was far behind other parts of the United Kingdom in the knowledge and critical study of the antiquities of the country. But by the explorations of local archæologists and the study of Welsh national life as exemplified in the remains found above, and under ground, archæology has been duly elevated, so that the Royal Institute found the way prepared for them, and with a well marked track laid down by previous explorers, were enabled to see and learn much more than if they had commenced as pioneers in a fresh field of archæological research.

The inaugural meeting was held on Tuesday morning in the Nisi Prius Court, which was crowded by a large and distinguished concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

The Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff occupied the seats allotted to the bar. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman David), who wore the chain and badge of office, was supported by the mace bearers, the members of the Corporation, and other officials.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by Lord Bute, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. G. T. Clark, &c., having entered the hall, Lord Talbot opened the business by expressing the happiness he felt in meeting the members of the Institute again, and stated that he merely held the chair during the preliminary formal business.

The Town Clerk then read an address of welcome, which was handed to the noble President by the Mayor on behalf of the Corporation.

The noble President replied by saying that he did not believe there were any institutions which were more ancient, more venerable, or more useful than the corporations of this country. They were interesting in an archæological point of view, for they went back to the most distant period—not perhaps in their present peculiar form, but they could find in the corporations traces of the remains of Roman or Saxon times. Corporations had preserved, and in some cases improved upon, ancient usages, customs, and laws, which had existed for many centuries. On behalf of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute he tendered to the Corporation his sincere thanks, and expressed the gratification they felt that so intelligent a body fully appreciated the studies the members of the Institute pursued. Having said this much he had now a pleasing and easy duty to perform—that was to introduce to the meeting his noble friend, Lord Bute, who was well known to them all, and who was well fitted to fill the exalted position to which he did honour.

The Marquis of Bute then took the chair amid loud cheering, which only subsided when he commenced to deliver the inaugural address. His lordship said:—

My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is not without trepidation that I find myself exalted into a temporary presidency, of however formal a character, among the distinguished antiquaries who are here drawn together. I beseech the indulgence of the members of the Institute for the faults which I can scarcely avoid committing, and I may say that however imperfect my discharge of the offices connected with the presidency of the meeting may be, the will is not wanting to make it more adequate. We, in the ancient Lordship of Morganwg, and especially in the town of Cardiff, congratulate ourselves upon the visit of the Institute, with the hopes which it brings us of the elucidation of our history and the skilful investigation and preservation of our antiquities. And we have, moreover, to congratulate ourselves on this, that we do not receive the Institute in a field which is either barren or likely to be unfruitful in those objects to which they are assembled to direct their attention. While it is better for me to leave to others the scientific criticism of our legends and our history and the more technical description of our monuments, in which I should necessarily fail, I cannot but rejoice that we are not wanting in that which must be the subject of their labours. The early beginnings of this place are enveloped in the golden, if confusing and illusory haze, which in all countries, but more especially here, covers those ages which the myths of centuries have peopled with heroic shadows. But I think we may say of these great legends, as has been well written of the worst of the apocryphal gospels, that even when we may know them to be untrue, the subjects still invest them with interest. In shortly alluding to these and to later and more sober history, I may be excused if I confine myself more particularly to Cardiff. The great earthwork of the castle, and the derivation by some of the name of Caerdydd from "Castra Didū," would, according to that story, lead us back into the 1st century as being the legendary period of the foundation of Cardiff, and the scanty Roman remains which have been found here are called in support. This region is the home of the legend of Lleuwrwg Mawr, Lord of Morganwg, Lucius the "Light-bringer," to whom is attributed the bloodless conversion of his kingdom, and the establishment of that See of Llandaff whose limits are said to coincide with the borders of his dominions. From hence he is said to have sent to St. Eleutherius for missionaries, and to have received in return Fagan, Medwy, Dofan, and Elfan, whose names have memorials in the churches of this neighbourhood. Here he is said to have laid down his crown, happy in the knowledge that his work among his nation was ended, and to have laboured in bearing the light to other peoples, till he found a distant grave in the church of Coire in Switzerland. I have a missal of the church of Coire, printed in 1497, the only copy of the existence of which I am aware; and it appears to me evident that, upon whatever grounds, the belief of the inhabitants was that the preacher whose remains are described as resting in that cathedral was the same Lucius who is termed the Enlightener of Morganwg. The Gospel read on his feast commences with the words, "Behold we have left all things, and have followed thee," and it is again markedly said, "Thou hast set upon his head a crown of precious stones," which appears to me to mean more than is usually attributed to it in this position. There is a passage full of puns upon the word Lucius, and at the end of the book there is a sequence of considerable poetic merit, though in very strange Latin, containing one or two words which I never learnt at school. In it I think Wales is meant by the word "Gallia," as it is still called in French "Pays de Galles," and the

language "Gallois." Britain also is apostrophised by name as the happy mother of such a son. In Cardiff is laid the scene of one of the best known incidents which figure in the heroic cycle of the Arthurian Romances. The battle of the Sparrow Hawk, which forms a feature in Tennyson's "Enid," is described in twelve pages of the history of Geraint in the "Mabinogion;" and at last when the defeated knight goes to ask pardon of Guinivere, the queen asks him where Geraint overtook him, and he answers, "at the place where we were jousting, and contending for the Sparrow Hawk, in the town which is now called Cardiff." The lordship of Morganwg finally passed out of native hands in 1090, and the scene of the last disastrous battle is fixed at Mynydd Bychan, the Heath, about a couple of miles from this spot. While I am not called upon to offer any historical criticism upon this event, I think I may oblige some of my hearers by repeating the story of the revolution as it is commonly told. Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Lord of Morganwg, who is said in 1080 to have built largely at Cardiff, and after whom the keep or great tower at the castle is properly called, was in 1090 engaged in a war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Lord of South Wales, and in an evil hour promised his daughter Nest in marriage to Einion, called the Traitor, if he would procure him Norman assistance. Einion accordingly was the means of bringing into Wales Sir Robert Fitzhamon and the twelve Knights of Glamorgan, from some of whom families in this county still trace their descent. The armies met at Hirwain. Rhys was defeated, and beheaded at a place thence called Pen Rhys to this day. The Normans were paid for their services, and embarked at Penarth to return home. There, however, they lay waiting for a fair wind, when the Traitor, who found his prince unwilling to give him his daughter, persuaded them to return and seize the lordship for themselves. The fatal engagement took place at the Heath. Iestyn fled to Somersetshire, Nest was given over to Einion, and Fitzhamon seated himself at Cardiff as Lord of Glamorgan, in which capacity he issued several charters still extant. The adventurers divided the country among them, but all had lodgings within the Castle of Cardiff. The lordship passed by the marriage of Fitzhamon's only daughter into the hands of the Earls of Gloucester, and in a few years afterwards Cardiff became the scene of that historical imprisonment which brings its name into every history of England. In the year 1108 Henry I. having taken prisoner his eldest brother Robert Duke of Normandy, imprisoned him in Cardiff Castle, where he was confined for twenty-six years, until his death in 1134. As he is said to have been at Devizes in 1128, when his son was killed, it is possible that he was occasionally allowed to change his abode. The authentic records concerning his imprisonment are very few and scanty, and it may be hoped that the gross cruelties, such as putting out his eyes, with which it is said to have been accompanied, are without actual foundation. Such stories, however, were rife at the time, and in the year 1119, when Pope Callixtus II. met Henry I. at Gisors, he remonstrated with the king upon his treatment of his brother. Henry replied that, "As for his brother, he had not caused him to be bound in fetters like a captive enemy, but treating him like a noble pilgrim worn out with long sufferings, had placed him in a royal castle, and supplied his table and wardrobe with all kinds of luxuries and delicacies in great abundance." We may hope that in the words of William of Malmesbury, "He was kept by the laudable affection of his brother in free custody till the day of his death, for he endured no evil but solitude, if that can be called solitude where, by the attention of his keepers, he was provided with abundance, both of amusement and food." The same writer says of him, "He was so eloquent in his native tongue that none could be more pleasant; in other men's affairs no counsellor was more excellent; in military skill equal to any; yet through the easiness of his disposition, he was never esteemed unfit to have the management of the State." The mention of his eloquence leads

me to a circumstance which, I think, I ought to mention here. It is said that Robert set an example which I wish more widely followed, by learning the language of the people among whom he lived, and a poem in that language is attributed to him. It is a sonnet, said to be addressed to a solitary oak, which stood alone on Penarth Head. I sincerely apologise to the meeting for my inability to recite this poem in the original. I am therefore obliged to substitute for it the following translation by Mr. Taliesin Williams, which first appeared in the notes to his poem of "Cardiff Castle." The heading is, "When Robert Prince of Normandy was imprisoned in Cardiff Castle, by Robert, son of Amon, he acquired the Welsh language, and seeing the Welsh bards there at the festivals, he admired them and became a bard, and these are the verses which he composed:"—

Oak that grew on battle mound,
Where crimson torrents drenched the ground;
Woe waits the maddening broils where sparkling wine goes round.

Oak that grew on verdant plain,
Where gushed the blood of warriors slain;
The wretch in hatred's grasp may well of woes complain.

Oak that grew in verdure strong,
After bloodshed's direful wrong;
Woe waits the wretch who sits the sons of strife among.

Oak that grew on greensward bourn,
Its once fair branches tempest torn;
Whom envy's hate pursues shall long in anguish mourn.

Oak that grew on woodcliff high,
Where Severn's waves to winds reply;
Woe waits the wretch whose years tell not that death is nigh.

Oak that grew through years of woes,
Mid battle broils' unequalled throes;
Forlorn is he who prays that death his life may close.

In 1134 Robert died at Cardiff, and is stated to have been carried to Gloucester, and "buried with great honours in the pavement of the church before the altar." I went recently to that splendid church, but the site of Robert's grave is now forgotten. On the walls of the chapter-house have been discovered some blank shields, with inscriptions over them commencing "Hic jacet," followed by a name. They are possibly the names of persons buried in that church for whose souls there were foundations. One of them bears, "Hic jacet Robertus," &c. In one of the chapels of the apse is a large wooden image said to represent the unfortunate Prince. Without entering into any question of its date, which is hard to tell, since it has been gaudily painted at some recent period, I may merely remark that it was possibly used in funeral ceremonies. It does not claim to be contemporary, though it is recorded that an effigy was used at the funeral of Henry I. in 1136. The attitude is violent, and, unless my memory fails me, exactly the same as that of an ancient stone image on the tomb of a Templar in Dorchester church, near Oxford. With the death of Robert, Duke of Normandy, ceases that period which I may be permitted to call the more picturesque. Into the genealogy and dates upon which the tamer, if more reliable, history is constructed, I beg leave to allow more skilled workmen to enter, touching merely upon one or two leading statements. In the year 1158, the Welsh, under Ivor Bach, Founder of Castle Coch and Morlais, are said to have resisted the oppressions of the Normans by an armed and successful attack upon Cardiff. The Welsh leader, says Giraldus, "after the manner of his people, had a property in the woods and mountains, of which the Earl of Gloucester strove to gain possession. The Castle of Cardiff is mightily defended with walls which ring by night with watchmen's cries. It is garrisoned by 120 soldiers, and a strong force of archers, and the paid retainers of the lord filled the town. Nevertheless, the said Ivor placed ladders by stealth against the wall, gained possession, and carried off the Earl, the Countess, and their only son, to his own woodland fastnesses, where he held them prisoners till he not only recovered that of which

he had unjustly been deprived, but wrung from them concessions besides." In Cardiff came the first of those warnings which are said to have preceded the misfortunes of the later days of Henry II. Upon Low Sunday, in 1171, after church, the King was going out riding. An old man, "yellow haired, with a round tonsure, thin, gaunt, clothed in white, barefooted," addressed him in English, and bade him stay while he forbade him in the name of Christ, of the Holy Virgin, of St. John Baptist and St. Peter, to tolerate throughout his realm buying and selling, or any work beside necessary cooking on the Lord's Day—"which command if he should obey, his undertakings should be prosperous." The King in French desired the groom who was holding his horse to "ask the clodhopper where he dreamt all that (*inquire a rustico si ista somniauerit*)." The question being put in English, the seer answered in the same language that whether he had dreamt it or not, if the King rebelled against his message, he should hear that within the year of which he should suffer to the day of his death; and within the year, says the writer, he heard that his sons had leagued against him. Under Edward I. the lordship of Glamorgan was assumed by the King on the pretence of a dispute about the boundary of the county at Morlais, which has only been settled in this nineteenth century, and he re-granted it with greatly weakened powers. With the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, killed by the Scotch at Bannockburn, the lordship of Glamorgan passed through his eldest sister to the De Spencers, to whose taste and munificence we owe the once splendid castle of Caerphilly—at that time a far more important town than this. In the year 1404 the town and Castle of Cardiff were almost entirely destroyed by Owen Glendwr. We are told that he besieged the town and castle, "and they that were within sent for help to the King, but he came not, nor sent them any succour. Owen then took the town of Cardiff, and burnt the whole of it, except the street where the Grey Friars' Convent was, which street and convent he spared, because of his love for those brethren. Then he took the castle, and destroyed it, and took away the great wealth which was therein, and the Grey Friars petitioned to have restored to them their books and chalices, which were in the castle for safety, and he answered them, "Wherefore have you stored your goods in the castle? If ye had kept them in your house they had been safe." Isabel, heiress of the De Spencers, married secondly Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. In this family the lordship remained till it went by the Lady Ann of Warwick, wife of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to the Crown, when he became Richard III. The lordship passed with the Crown to Henry VII., who made a grant of it to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, but upon his decease it again reverted to the Crown, and descended to Henry VIII. Edward VI. inherited it, and sold it to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. With the Renaissance I feel that that period, to the investigation of whose monuments your attention will be particularly called, ends. Had I a mind to weary you by any further remarks, I should have but little to say. In the reign of Mary a person of the name of Rawlins White was burnt in Cardiff, at the instigation of the Bishop of Llandaff. There is an account of it in Fox, but the Archdeacon of Llandaff informs me that the Cathedral body have lost the original records of their proceedings on the occasion. In the reign of Elizabeth the inhabitants had sunk very low, and were given up to rioting and piracy. In January, 1577, John Davids, J.P., "excuses himself for not arresting Callice, the pirate, as Cardiff is the general resort of pirates, where they are sheltered and protected." In April, however, in the same year, Fabian Phillips and Thomas Lewys detail to the Council their proceedings in the examination of upwards of sixty of the pirates and their maintainers at Cardiff, and complain of the difficulties of their service, the townspeople being unwilling to give any information. A certain number of witnesses were, however, procured, and

in the following year the Council obtained a confession from the men of Cardiff of their dealings in piracy, and a note is preserved of the charges to be brought against the prisoners. Some miscarriage of justice must have taken place if the same prisoners are meant when the Lords of the Admiralty were asked, in 1629, for a commission to try the twenty-three poor prisoners who then remained in Cardiff gaol for piracy. Iniquity at this dark period invaded even the Judicial Bench. In 1587, William Matthew, Justice of the Peace, being accused of the murder of Roger Phillips, at Cardiff, sent in a medical certificate to say that his health was too delicate to allow him to appear, but the Council of the Marches complain that he had immediately gone to London. In 1602, a brisk trade in cannon, for the use of the Spaniards, was being carried on. At the time of the Civil War the inhabitants turned their attention to politics, in which they were much divided. The town and castle were occasionally occupied by different factions, and the castle was once cannonaded by the Republicans. Charles I. came to Cardiff, whence he dates a letter to Prince Rupert, in August, 1645. There is an account in Clarendon of the difficulties which he experienced. He left Cardiff and went over the mountains to Brecknock, where he writes to the Prince of Wales, August 5th. It is unnecessary for me to allude further to the complicated events of this period, the most important of which was perhaps the battle of St. Fagan's. A person named Evan Lewis played a remarkable part under the Commonwealth. In 1662 he was arrested for being in London contrary to the proclamation, and Walter Lloyd furnishes a description of him, in which he says, "he was indicted for highway robbery, fled to Eliz. Price, of Glamorganshire, who entertained him as a servant to her son, John Price, one of the judges who condemned Col. Gerard and Dr. Hewitt to death. He then became governor of Cardiff, a sequester, committee man, and member of Parliament, and obtained signatures to an address for the murder of the late King, and to another justifying the same." After the Restoration things must have remained at a very low ebb. In 1661 the civic authorities of Cardiff represented that they were already reduced to great poverty, and on the verge of ruin, in consequence of the wealth and prosperity of Caerphilly, and they procured the prohibition of the fair held there every three weeks; nor am I aware that that town ever after became of importance till the opening of the minerals up the country. Towards the latter end of the 17th century the line opened up by the burning of Rawlins White was pursued by persecuting the Quakers and the Baptists, amongst whom Vavasor Powell is the most distinguished name. In concluding these remarks, with which I hope that I have not worn out your patience, I cannot but utter a word of regret at the total destruction of old St. Mary's Church, once finer than St. John's, by flood, and of the ancient walls and gates by the barbarism of men, to which latter cause we must assign the disappearance of the Blackfriars, and the House of the Herberts at Greyfriars, as well as the appalling transformation of the castle at the beginning of this century. While engineering might have successfully resisted the encroachments of nature, it is your office by antiquarian education to raise around our monuments a bulwark against the ravages of the human destroyer. Would that our lost treasures had survived to receive a new lease of life from your presence. For those that remain we would fain hail the advent of the Institute as a good omen. Finally, I would again say with how much pleasure we greet you, and how heartily the Institute is welcome—while I must for myself again ask the indulgence of the members for what I fear will be a very inefficient discharge of the duty of President of the meeting. After the inaugural address and interesting historical sketch, Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., said he was requested by the members of the Institute to express their pleasure and thanks at the warm reception given them, and he could not forbear adding his congratulations that the

Institute had as President of this meeting a nobleman who was so well acquainted with the history of the district in which their meeting was held.

The Lord Bishop of Llandaff said, the Mayor and Corporation having on behalf of the Borough welcomed the Institute, he wished, on behalf of the clergy, to express the gratification they felt at their visit, and to say they heartily wished that in all respects the expectations of the members might be answered. As clergymen they considered that the cultivation of the intellect was one of the most important duties of every reasonable being, subordinate always to the higher demands of morality and of revealed religion. They thought that every intellectual attainment, every intelligent pursuit, with a due regard to higher matters, was desirable; and if it tended to benefit the cultivation and elevation of individual character, it would also tend to the elevation of society at large. It was with these feelings, therefore, that the Clergy of the County, joined in giving a hearty welcome to the members of that Institute. They felt that the meeting would be the source of a great deal of fresh information, and that it would give an impulse to inquiry into various matters of great interest, and especially they thought the researches of the archaeologist calculated to throw light upon those ecclesiastical antiquities with which this neighbourhood abounded.

The Ven. Archdeacon Blossie, in supplementing the Bishop's expressions of welcome, remarked that in the peculiar constitution of this district most minds were very much set upon things present, and not on things past or future. This being so, he thought it was very refreshing that such an august body as this Institute should come here to lead their minds back to events and people of the past. He believed the visit of the Institute would have a twofold benefit. It would illumine many of our ancient buildings with the living interpretations of past legends, and would teach those who lived around them the value of those ruins, and the necessity of doing all that lay in their power to protect them from the ravages of time.

Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., F.R.S., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute, expressed the cordial thanks of the members at the manner in which they had been received in the town. They would do all they could to illustrate the history of the district in which they had been so heartily welcomed. This was the first time they had made their appearance in this part of Wales, or in the Principality of Wales this side of the Wye. When he spoke of the Principality of Wales he must revert to what Wales was originally, and explain that he referred to that part of the kingdom lying between the Dee and the Wye, for there was no doubt but that Offa's dyke, made to repel the Merican forces from an invasion of British soil, was the boundary of Wales proper.

The High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, and Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flint, on behalf of South and North Wales respectively, welcomed the Institute to the Principality.

Mr. J. Burtt, the secretary, then announced the arrangements of the remainder of the day, and the meeting broke up.

THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION.

In the afternoon, the Mayor of Cardiff received the whole of the distinguished company which had assembled in the Town Hall, with the addition of the members of the Corporation and many principal residents, at a *dejeuner* at the Drill Hall. This, though termed a breakfast, was a banquet served under the superintendence of the manager of the Royal Hotel. The Hall had been tastefully and effectively decorated, and had been divided into two portions by a raised screen, on one side of which was a reception room, and on the other were several rows of tables, extending from a raised cross table along the whole length of the enclosed portion of the hall. At this cross table sat the Mayor, and

stationed at each side his chair was the bearer of the Corporation mace. Supporting the host on his right hand were—The Marquis of Bute, Mrs. Ollivant, the High Sheriff, Mrs. G. T. Clark, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Mr. Geo. T. Clark, Sir Thomas Winnington, Canon Rock, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Archdeacon Blossie, Mr. J. H. Parker; and on his left—Mrs. Vaughan Lee, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Miss David, Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., Miss Ollivant, Mr. J. Burtt, Mrs. Freeman, Capt. O. Jones, C.B., R.N., Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., Mrs. Crawshaw (Cyfartha), Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Crawshaw, Sir Bartle Frere, &c. One feature of the occasion which added to the gay appearance of the hall, and to the pleasure of the guests, was the presence of ladies.

After the usual loyal and other toasts

"The President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute" was given by the Mayor, who said the Corporation and town had additional pleasure in welcoming that Institute in the fact that the noble Lord sitting at his right was the local president. He did not know many of the members of the Institute personally; but those he had the honour of knowing were those whose attainments were so great that they were everywhere known and honoured. He welcomed all the members most heartily to Cardiff.

Lord Bute responded, and was received with much cheering. He remarked that anything he could possibly have said in answer to the toast had been said already. It required only that he should address a few words to the members of the Institute. He did not know whether they were aware that in being welcomed by the present Mayor of Cardiff, they were being welcomed by a kindred spirit. The Mayor had modestly disclaimed a knowledge of Archaeology, but in proof that he had devoted some time to its study, he (the noble lord) might mention that during dinner his Worship was conversing learnedly with him upon the visit of Charles I. to Cardiff. He was sure the mention of this fact would cause the toast he was about to propose to be received with additional pleasure. That was "The Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff."

The Mayor briefly replied, when

Mr. Alderman Watkins proposed "The Strangers," coupling with the toast the name of Sir Bartle Frere, who humorously replied, and concluded by giving the toast of "The Ladies," which Mr. Oliver Jones, jun., acknowledged.

This concluded the toast list, and the banquet was brought to an end.

VISIT TO CARDIFF CASTLE.

The members of the Institute adjourned to Cardiff Castle, where an explanatory and historical address relating to the Castle was delivered by Mr. George T. Clark to a large company of ladies and gentlemen, assembled on what is now the lawn in front of the modernised portion of the Castle proper.

Mr. Clark informed his hearers that they were then collected in the main court of Cardiff Castle, which they would observe was nearly rectangular in shape, and was enclosed on three sides by a strong elevated mound of earth, the fourth side, towards the river Taff, being unenclosed, and there was no evidence that the Castle ever was enclosed on that side. That was not an uncommon thing, for there were various places in England so constructed. The Roman towns of Leicester, of Wallingford, and Tamworth, among others, had rectangular enclosures upon three sides, and upon the river side they were unenclosed. These were places in which Roman remains had been found, and the fact that near Cardiff Castle Roman remains had been found connected the building with Roman places. This was an encampment so close to the line of the great maritime Roman way from Gloucester, through Lydney, Rumney, Caerwent, and Lougher to St. David's, and on the line, which extends from Rumney at one extremity of the county to Lougher at the other, there were encampments which were rectangular and supposed to be Roman, so that they

might say that these banks belonged to the rectangular period, which was Roman. Beside the banks there was a mound, of which, speaking in the presence of Mr. Bloxham and Mr. Parker, he must be more careful what he said. Circular mounds with a table top, similar to that in these grounds, were to be found in various parts of Normandy and England. Within a short distance of Caen there were sixty mounds resembling that of Cardiff. In England some, like old Sarum, were connected with circular earthworks, and some, like Leicester, connected with rectangular earthworks. If they had only been found in connection with these rectangular earthworks, it would be that either they had been put there before the works, or were put there by the Romans themselves or by their successors. They were found constantly connected with Roman works, in countries to which the Romans came, and in countries, it was true, to which, like this, the Celts came. They were not found in all Celtic countries, or all countries which were overrun by the Romans; but were chiefly found in those countries which were overrun by the races of the common ancestors of the English Normans. There were three descriptions of mounds—the judicial mound, like the Tynewold in the Isle of Man, or that at Scone in Scotland; the sepulchral mound or barrow, of which there was a magnificent example at Brintlow; and military mounds, which were not generally found with sepulchral mounds. These mounds, which were not Norman, because on many of them there were appearances which dated them before the period of the Norman conquest, were appropriated by the Norman conquerors when they came over here. Fitzhamon found the earthworks existing very much as they now saw them at Cardiff, with a wooden horse on the top, and a stockade, which would then have been sufficient for defensive purposes. Desiring to keep out the bands of attacking Welshmen, a wall ten or eleven feet thick and forty feet high was built on the eastern side by Fitzhamon or Earl William, or Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the earthwork sufficing for the protection of the other sides of the Castle. But the third of the Norman earls built the wall right across, beginning in the west and running around to the other wall, the other bank being defended by a palisade erected thereon subsequently. A keep was also erected. This latter wall remained until nearly within living memory, and perhaps within living memory for he was told there was an old man living who remembered the wall in existence. The De Clares, who afterwards came to the Castle, were most powerful barons, and it became necessary that, being Lords of Glamorgan, with almost regal power, they should have a larger place to live in than sufficed for their predecessors. They built a residence on the site the present castle occupied, and he believed the remains were still to be seen. The De Clares were succeeded by the De Spencers, who were followed by a race famous for their castle-building propensities—the Beachams, one of whom built the octagon tower at Warwick, and, he believed, also built the octagon tower here. This Beacham Earl of Warwick also built a crypt, over which the hall of the castle was built. Proof of this was to be seen by looking into the oriel that Lord Bute had lately opened, where they would see a boss, and there were the remains of the Beacham quarterings, with the Newburgh Earl of Warwick, and the De Spencer escutcheon. There was then a period during which the Castle had not much attention paid to it; but when it fell into the hands of the Herberts, the existing wings were built. The wall that ran across one side was removed by Capability Brown, or some one of his time. Outside the walls was the old shire hall, and lodgings for those who held their land by tenure of the Castle of Cardiff by fees for service. After reference to the former occupants of the Castle, Mr. Clark contrasted the power of the sword wielded by the Lord of the Marches within that Castle, and the power of commerce and manufactures which in later times had sprung up around it. But there had been a greater power than the sword, a greater power than commerce, exercised in that place, for

it was in that very courtyard in which they were standing that John Wesley preached a discourse to a concourse of people which, large as they were who had then assembled, they were nothing as compared with the numbers of those who crowded the ground then. Here it was Wesley preached to the Welsh people upon righteousness and judgment to come; here it was he struck that chord in the breasts of Welshmen that had never ceased to vibrate; and whatever their feelings might be, they as Englishmen could not help feeling grateful that in this courtyard that stimulus had been applied to religious thought which had subsequently been the means of arousing Wales from its spiritual lethargy, and leading the thoughts of men to higher and better things.

Mr. J. H. Parker, on behalf of those present, thanked Mr. Clark for his interesting and instructive address, and drew attention to the necessity of preserving those ancient remains to which, in the course of his remarks, he had alluded. They were being destroyed all over the country through ignorance and indifference. He suggested that persons who knew of any such memorials of the past as were from those causes in jeopardy, should communicate with the Royal Institute or their own Association of Archaeologists, with a view, either by money or other influence, to preserve these historical monuments.

The members then visited the mound and earthworks referred to by Mr. Clark, in whose absence Mr. J. H. Parker acted as guide. The old keep, which has been recently repaired, but in which the old Norman wall could still be seen, excited great interest, and the stay of the visitors was prolonged here for a short time by the sudden descent of a sharp shower of rain, which served the purpose of introducing to strangers from a distance another of the peculiar features of Wales—*i.e.*, the proneness of showers to fall too often to be pleasant, and too sudden to be agreeable. The new tower was then examined, and the contrast between the ancient masonry of the Normans as seen in the keep and the finished sculpture and artistic ornamentation of modern times as seen in the tower was very apparent.

(To be continued in our next.)

EXPLORATIONS ON THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN'S BORDER ESTATES.

THE various knowes in Mounteviot Park are undergoing careful examination although original water-deposits, less with the hope of finding any antiquarian art relics than for the purpose of identification with mounds, sometimes natural, sometimes artificial, and not unfrequently an adaptation of one to the other by the alteration of the natural features, which mounds have been found in various parts of the world, especially in America, and have been connected with ancient worship, and some of which Mr. Phené has succeeded in tracing in the Highlands of Scotland.

The interesting Tower and Muir of Timpendean are known to all lovers of border scenery and antiquities. On the Muir and in the adjoining woods are a number of British camps of various sizes, while Roman earthworks defend the Tower on two sides, from which it is clear the builders of the Tower took advantage of the existence of a Roman camp, and erected their fortress behind its entrenchments. On the Muir are also several small tumuli, and Mr. Phené determined to open of these—the results were interesting. The tumulus itself was composed of boulders and earth, covered by turf to a depth of about eighteen inches. On cutting a trench through this from east to west, which was subsequently converted to a cross by another trench from north to south, the following was shown by the section:—Under the boulders and earth was a stratum of rich, thick, black earth, mixed with charcoal, next a stratum of fine, light-coloured, sandy clay, as though the surface of the pile had been prepared with some idea of the purity or purification of the deceased person the tumulus had been intended

to commemorate. Beneath this another and thicker stratum of earth, evidently brought from some distance, and the whole resting on the natural soil of the Muir. No bones were found, the cremation apparently having been complete in that respect so far as to aid the tooth of time in effacing the outline of the material placed upon the bed of charcoal.

Another tumulus being opened without result, Mr. Phené examined the Muir more carefully, and came upon several stones which appeared to form a portion of a circle. On removing the vegetation this was confirmed, except that a slight oval form was observed rather than a true circle—within nearly the whole area was turf, bracken, and gorse. Mr. Phené directed a trench to be cut in this area from particular points, and leading directly towards the Eildon Hills. On the turf being removed to a depth of nine inches the area was found carefully paved throughout with boulder stones, these being taken up in the direction of the trench exhibited the undisturbed and natural soil, and it seemed no result would follow.

On clearing away a larger portion of the turf, however, some discolorations were found in the soil beneath, and on continuing the trench at each end to a uniform distance from the enclosure, the same kind of discoloration was observed; although the paving was almost uniformly complete, yet at these spots it was deficient, and on digging lower down, a circular deposit of charcoal was observed in several places of almost the same diameter in each case—the charcoal was in such preservation, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that the grain of oak could be distinctly traced; lower down this became less apparent, till, at a depth of three feet, the natural rock was reached. The charcoal deteriorated the farther it receded from the surface, and below a certain depth was represented only by black stained material, evidently the remainder of the wood of which the charcoal formed the upper part. It would seem that the supports to the roof of this paved area were burned in the destruction of the dwelling. On digging down in the direction of the charcoal, one place a small circular stone amulet, neatly bored through the centre, and evidently formed for hanging about the neck, was discovered, it was slightly indented on one side, and resembled those described by the late very talented George Tait, Esq., corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in his interesting account of Greaves Ash, in the Cheviots. In another place where the charcoal was followed up, several quartz pebbles were found—almost always accompaniments of early British burial; and in another, at a depth of about three feet, a beautiful urn inverted, but so firmly imbedded in the clay, formed from the natural rock (which had actually changed its condition by great lapse of time since the deposit), that it was impossible to procure it in a perfect state, or, indeed, to procure it at all but by excavating the half-clay, half-rock from under it. This urn was filled with bones and vegetable charcoal, and presents some fine markings, indicating its remote origin. The urn was found at the end of the trench nearest the Eildon Hills—the trench, as it proved, having been cut (not at random, but according to a theory) so truly, that each end in exactly the same position was a similar deposit of charred wood, and near one the urn, and near the other the amulet.

The dwelling, for such it undoubtedly was, and not a cemetery, is in an exact line between the crest of Peniel-heugh and the Dunion; and the urn, as before stated, was in that part nearest to the Eildon Hills. It would appear, therefore, that on the dwelling being destroyed, the vanquished possessor was, after the rites of cremation, inhumed beneath his own domestic hearth. This is corroborated also from the fact that the Roman Road which crosses the Muir, and is a tributary branch of Watling Street, runs on this side the dwelling—it is doubtless the quarter whence attack would come. The small cairn or tumulus, already described, which also showed evidences of cremation, lies on the opposite side of the Roman Road, and at about an equal dis-

tance from it is this interesting relic of the early history of our country.

The respective diameters of the oval are about 20 feet and 25 feet within the paved area, the external stones of which appear to have been thrown down outwards and now form as it were radii; they no doubt originally composed a wall round the dwelling, and now tend to increase the apparent area from their position, a few feet each way.

Paved circular dwellings have been found at Greaves Ash and other places, but the only remains in Scotland of paved oval spaces, which have existing evidences of having been covered by roofs, supported by wooden stakes, appear from "Wilson's *Præ-historic Annals of Scotland*," to be those by Loch Etive in Argyleshire.

We wish earnest and hearty success to Mr. Phené in his farther explorations, and cannot too cordially thank the Marquis of Lothian for aiding in an enterprise of such interest by his sanction and support.

There are no indications on the Ordnance map of either the tumuli or the Celtic dwelling. Mr. Phené having taken observations of them entirely from his own survey, aided by Mr. Weaver, the marquis's head forester, who, with a staff of fine "Jeddart Lads" as assistant foresters, has, under the kind direction of W. E. Otto, Esq., his lordship's agent, afforded every facility and information.

THE OLD RYE HOUSE.

THE Manor House of Rye is situated in the parish of Stanstead Abbots', in the hundred of Braughing, Herts; so named from the *Abbot* of Waltham Holy Cross, who was of old lord of the manor.

The first recorded mention of the name is, as quoted by Sir Henry Chauncy, in his county history, when King Henry VI. granted license to Andrew Ogard or Agard, and others, that they might impark the site of the Manor of Rye, otherwise called the Isle of Rye; 50 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and 16 acres of wood; erect a castle there with lime and stone, make battlements and loopholes, &c.; have free warren there, and in the "*vills* of Stansted, Amwell, Hodsdon, Ware, and Wideford."

The antiquarian, Mr. Clutterbuck, of Watford, in his county history, following up Chauncy, gives us details of the original building, from a contemporaneous authority—

"The utter court at Rye ys 75 steppys yn length, and in brede 60 steppys. The hede of the mote is 20 steppys.

"Item. From the utter gate to the logge, paled and parked yn every side, ys yn length 360 tayllors yardes.

"Aula [the hall] contains in length 34 feet, and in width 24 feet. Also, the enclosure contains 17½ rods in length, and 13 rods in breadth.

"The length of one quadrangle of the principal court, facing the north, contains 28 rods.

"Also it contains 39 rods in length, on the eastern part of the manor."

This was a goodly residence, and its acquisition cost the owner 1130*l.*, a large sum in those days. It was valued thus:—

The granaries, or barns, with 16 horses and 30 cows, including stores of produce, 2000 marks.

The buildings of the inner court, constructed of brick, and the vaults and galleries, with the enclosure and appurtenances, to the sum of 2000 marks.

N.B. - A mark was of the current value of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and bricks were a novel luxury in those days, this being one of the earliest structures in a commodity that became so common a material under the Tudors.

We learn from the itinerary of William of Worcester, *alias* Botoner, that its lordly owner, Sir Andrew Ogard was Baron of Déville, Pays de Caux, Normandy, Baron Beaufort, Lord of the Castle of Ow-Villers in Anjou, and of Merville, near St. Savory de Yffe, near Tewke, having an income

from the dues of his castles of fully 1000*l.* sterling per annum.

This opulent person had in London a store of French gold coin packed in a chest, deposited in the house of Robert Whytyngham, amounting to about 7000 English marks. He died at Bokenham, Norfolk, in 1454, and left to the church of Wymondham Abbey, 15 copes of cloth of gold shot with purple, fringed, and ornamented with his arms.

Further, during the eight years that the said Andrew resided in England, he maintained in his house a full chapel service of priests, readers, and choristers, numbering sixteen persons daily, with four priests, at a cost of 100*l.* yearly.

It would seem probable that the settlement of this French nobleman in England was one of the results of Harry of Monmouth's conquests.

After his death the manor seems again to have become merged with the other landed property of Waltham Abbey, for it passed at the dissolution, in 33 Henry VIII., to the Baesh family, the Manor of Rye being named in the will of Sir Edward Baesh, who died May 12, 1653. By his grandson the whole property was sold in 1676 to Edward Field, Esq., M.P.

In the later years of Charles II., the premises were tenanted by one Rumbald, a maltster, at which period England was in a ferment at the fears of a restoration of popery, through the Duke of York, then in direct succession to the crown, to which he afterwards succeeded as James II.

It was out of this circumstance that the so-called Rye-house plot arose, to which I may, probably, hereafter recur.

July 31, 1871.

A. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor will be glad to receive Correspondence on Archaeological matters, and information of discoveries of antiquities, accompanied with drawings of objects, when of sufficient interest, for illustration.]

A FEW STRAY NOTES ON THE ESTATES, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE CHAUCER FAMILY.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Maud, the youngest daughter of John de Burghersh, possessed a moiety of the Manor of *Hatfield-Peverell*, Co. Essex, also one messuage and one carucate of land called *Termyns*. She married Thomas Chaucer, son of the famous old poet Geoffrey Chaucer, and departed this life 15 Hen. VI. 1436-7, leaving an only daughter, Alice Chaucer, who was twice married. Her first husband was Sir John Phelip, and the second, William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. This latter died *cir.* 1449, 28 Hen. VI. seized of the estate, in the right of Alice, his wife, leaving his son and heir, John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, then only eight years of age. He married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward IV., and died in 1491. His mother, Alice, died May 20th, 1475, and was buried in the Parish Church of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire. See Morant's Hist. Essex, Vol. II. p. 30.

The lease to Geoffrey Chaucer of the house at Aldgate, 48 Ed. III., A.D. 1374 (Latin). This is given in the "Memorials of London and London Life in the xiii., xiv., and xv. centuries," by H. T. Riley, M.A., *i.e.*, to all persons to whom this present writing indented shall come, Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Alderman, and the Commonality of the City of London, greeting. Know ye that we, with unanimous will and assent, have granted and released by these presents unto Geoffrey Chaucer the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate of Aldgate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath the same gate, on the south side of that gate and the appurtenances thereof," &c., "for the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey. And the said Geoffrey shall maintain and repair the whole

of the house aforesaid, &c., at the expense of the same Geoffrey throughout the whole life of him." In default of which, after due notice of forty days, "it shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain wholly to oust the before named Geoffrey therefrom, and to reseise and resume the same house," &c. "Given in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City aforesaid the 10th day of May, in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward after the Conquest the Third."

In the same work *supra* p. 214, occurs the name of John Chaucer (temp. Ed. III., 1342)—a vintner present at the "Ordinance made as to the sale of wines within the City." In this interesting volume is mentioned a Henry Chaucer, "vyntner" (45 Ed. III., 1371). It appears that two persons were brought before the Mayor and Alderman of London on the charge of circulating lies, when one of the two, named Alan Grygge was mainprised by William atte Castelle, amouree; Robert Horkesle, *tailour*; Henry Chaucer, *vyntner*; and Robert Grygge, *sadler*, such persons to have them here on the Sunday at their peril. Thus the said Alan at the day appointed was acquitted; but the other, Nicholas Mollere "for the lie of which he was so convicted," was put in the Pillory, "to stand thereon for one hour of the day, and to have the *Whetstone* hung from his neck for such liars, according to the custom of the City, provided." I presume that there was a relative connection between the two last named Chaucers and the celebrated poet Geoffrey.

W. WINTERS.

Waltham Abbey.

DUNSTABLE BELLS.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Having recently met with a couple of references to bells in the annals of Dunstable Priory, printed in the "*Annales Monastici*," vol. III., I send them for insertion in "THE ANTIQUARY," believing that some of your campanological readers will be glad to have the opportunity of perusing them.

"Eodem anno [*i.e.*, 1277] magister Michael fecit nobis duas campanas grandiores; Henricus filius ejus, post obitum patris, tertium nobis fecit."

Or in English—

"In the same year [*i.e.*, 1277] Master Michael made two larger bells for us; Henry his son, after the death of his father, made the third for us."

Again—

"Memorandum, quod anno Domino MCCCXLIX., tempore pestilentie, parochiani de Dunstaple fecerunt sibi unam campanam, et vocabant eam Mariam. Et prior Rogerus commodavit plumbum ad cooperiendum campanile."

In English—

"Memorandum, that in the year of our Lord 1349, at the time of the pestilence, the parishioners of Dunstaple made for themselves one bell, and they called it Maria. And the prior Roger provided the lead for covering the bell-turret."

Yours &c.,

August 5, 1871.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE ROMAN PAVEMENT AT BIGNOR.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

SIR,—Perhaps a notice in "THE ANTIQUARY" of the present state of the fine Roman tessellated pavement at Bignor, Sussex, may cause some steps to be taken for its better preservation.

On the occasion of a recent visit to the spot, I found the remaining portions of the pavement of the magnificent villa which, together with the inner court, once covered six acres of ground, were well protected from the weather by substantial sheds raised over them; and it is due to the owner of the property to say that he appeared anxious for the pre-

servation of these antiquities, and conscious of the importance of his possession; but I observed that the mice were making grievous havoc of the beautiful pavement in several places, by burrowing holes and otherwise disturbing it. I was informed that it was difficult to stop their depredations, and I fear that little or nothing is done to prevent the work of destruction. Surely such treasures need not be given up to the mice.

L. H. B.

To the Editor of "THE ANTIQUARY."

Can any reader of "THE ANTIQUARY" furnish me with an account of the height, complexion, &c., of the celebrated John Locke, author of an essay concerning the human understanding, and other valuable works?

W. W.

SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

[Secretaries of Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout the Kingdom will confer a favour by forwarding to the Editor of this Journal all Notices and Reports of Meetings, and also their Periodical Publications.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

A meeting of the members of this society was held on Friday, June 21st, in the Chapter House, Westminster, by the permission of her Majesty's Government under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster (a vice-president of the society). There were also present the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Sir W. Tite, M.P.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the state in which the building was when the society formerly held a meeting therein, seven years ago, before the restoration was determined on. Since that time, with the assistance afforded them by Government, they had brought it to its present state. The windows were restored from one which was left in a good state of preservation; the beautiful floor disclosed itself as soon as the boards with which it had been covered were removed, and the frescoes on the walls were found when the bookshelves and books were removed. The centre frescoes were probably of the fourteenth century, and had surmounted the five great seats of state in which the abbot sat, and in one of which no doubt sat the Speaker of the House of Commons during the 300 years that that House sat in the Chapter-house, and passed the Medizeval laws. The frescoes which run round the arcade of the whole building were added in the reign of Edward IV., having been painted by a monk, called Brother John of Northampton. The records of his painting, a series of pictures from the Apocalypse, were still in existence. The other series of frescoes were uncertain, and the abilities of the society might still be usefully employed in endeavouring to ascertain what they were intended to represent. The stone coffins which had been found in the immediate vicinity showed that at one time, like the abbey and cloisters, it had been a great cemetery. The stone coffin which was found immediately outside the Chapel of S. Nicholas, was that of Egelric, Bishop of Durham, who, after undergoing many vicissitudes, was finally buried there, and his memory almost venerated as a saint. He thought that it was meet that the society should be the first to assemble within the reconstructed building, inasmuch as it had been the means of enabling the present generation—the first for three hundred years—to see the Chapter-house as it was in the time of the Plantagenets. They could hardly say, however, that the restoration had been carried to that state of perfection to which they hoped it would some day attain, and he thought there were two points upon which the society might still

render to the building the same kind of service which they had already done so successfully. The first was that they could not rest satisfied until the windows were filled with stained glass, as was the case originally; and the second was the desirability of erecting a cloister, which would fulfil the purpose of a *campo santo*, where the illustrious dead of the future ages might be buried. A site contiguous could be used for that purpose. When those matters were carried out it would complete the work, the completion of the first portion of which they had met to inaugurate.

Mr. G. G. Scott then explained the architectural difficulties which had been dealt with, and the mode in which they had been overcome in the process of reconstruction.

Mr. R. Neville-Grenville proposed, "That this meeting, while particularly congratulating her Majesty's Government upon the progress so judiciously made in restoring the Chapter-house, anxiously desires to impress upon the Government and both Houses of Parliament the necessity of completing the task they have taken in hand by filling the windows with stained glass."

Sir F. Pollock, Bart., seconded the motion, which was adopted *nem. con.* Addresses were also delivered by the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, Sir W. Tite, and Messrs. J. H. Parker and H. Reeve, and formal resolutions, suggesting to the Government the formation of a cloister for fulfilling the purposes of a *campo santo*; thanking Mr. Gladstone for granting permission to assemble in the Chapter-house, and to the chairman for presiding over the meeting, were carried amid cheers, and the proceedings then terminated.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual excursion of this society was made on Thursday the 3rd instant. The members and their friends assembled at Guildford, and proceeded by train to Baynards, on the Horsham and Brighton Railway, where they entered vehicles for the day's drive.

The first halt was at Rudgwick Church, in the walls of which are a number of Roman bricks, supposed to have been removed from some Roman villa destroyed by fire, their appearance fully warranting that conclusion. The church was described by Mr. W. W. Pocock, of Guildford.

The next drive was to Alfold, the site of an ancient forest. At the old church an interesting paper was read by Mr. R. Nevill.

From Alfold a drive of a few miles took the excursionists to Cranleigh, where the chief facts relating to the history of the church were narrated by Mr. A. Heales, F.S.A., who also gave some account of the Onslow family, connected with the locality.

From the church the party proceeded to Cranleigh County School, in one of the halls of which Mr. J. Park Harrison gave some interesting information concerning the old Roman road which passed from Ewhurst to Farley Downs, the course of which he traced, and which will in future be indicated on the maps of the Ordnance Survey. Farley Heath, on which the Easter Volunteer Review of 1864 was held, has long been designated as the site of a Roman settlement, and the discovery of this old roadway confirms the supposition.

Mr. Godwin-Austen read a paper on the Manor of Shere and Vachery, from information furnished by Mr. Reginald Bray.

Mr. Austen expressed an opinion that Cranleigh derived its name from the cranes, which at one time were plentiful in England, and were served up at most winter feasts.

After leaving the school, the party proceeded to a meadow belonging to Mr. A. Napper, at Cranleigh, where luncheon was served beneath a tent. Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., presided. The usual toasts, including "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," were drunk, and a great increase of members was announced. A move was then

made to the Cranleigh Railway Station, whence, at 7 o'clock, a special train conveyed the archaeologists homewards.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held on Tuesday, the 25th ult., Dr. Brydon, the President, in the chair.

An interesting paper, by Professor Elliot, of Goldielands, on the vitrified forts of Scotland, with special reference to that of Knock Farrell, near Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, was then read. In it he combated the idea that has been almost universally entertained since the time of Dr. Samuel Hibbert, that they were of accidental formation, resulting from the action of festive bonfires, or beacon fires frequently kindled to give warning of the approach of hostile invaders. He sought to show that they were constructed by the ancient Phœnicians, for the same purpose as the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies have erected their forts in the northern parts of America.

NUMISMATICS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE following are descriptions of two coins of the French Republic of 1870, which have just been sent to me from Paris:—

Silver piece of five francs. *Obverse*: bust of *La République* to the left, wreathed with oak, laurel, flowers, and wheat. The first six letters of the word *CONCORDE* are written on a band on her forehead; this band is continued, and hangs down behind the ear, with a pearl necklace round the neck. Above the bust is a large six-pointed star; below it is the artist's name, E. A. OUDINE. *Reverse*: The circumscription is, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. The legend 5 FRANCS 1870, in three lines, within a large wreath of branches of oak and laurel twined together. The circumscription is, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE, with a point or stop after each word. Before the word LIBERTE is a small sprig of laurel. At the bottom of the coin is a small letter A between a bee and an anchor, signifying the Paris mint. The edge of the coin is inscribed DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE. Weight about 386 grains troy, or 24 grammes.

Bronze piece of ten centimes. *Obverse*: the same bust, with OUDINE below, but without the star above it. Outside an inner beaded circle is the legend: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; below, 1870 between two stars. *Reverse*: the value 10 CENTIMES within a wreath composed of one branch of laurel and one of oak, tied together. Below the value is a small letter A between a bee and an anchor, also within a wreath. (On the five francs the mint marks are outside the wreath. Circumscription, LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE; a star after each word. Edge plain. Weight the same as that of our own bronze penny, of which forty-eight are coined out of a pound avoirdupois of 7000 grains.

It is curious to notice that all the *P's* on the ten-centime piece are marked with the accent, except that in "*République*," whereas the accent is nowhere marked on the five-francs.

HENRY W. HENFREY.

15, Eaton Place, Brighton.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE ensigns and habits of the Order consist at present of a collar, badge, ribbon, star, and mantle. The collar is of gold, composed of roses and harps alternate, tied together with a knot of gold, the roses being enamelled alternately, white leaves within red, and red leaves within white, and in the centre an imperial crown, surmounting a harp of gold from which the badge is hung. The badges worn by the original Knights Founders in 1783, were entirely of gold of

an oval form, surrounded with a wreath of shamrock, or trefoil vert, within which is a circle of sky-blue enamel containing the motto of the Order "*Quis Separabit*" and the date "MDCCLXXXIII." encircling in a fillet argent the cross of St. Patrick, charged with a trefoil vert, having upon each of its leaves an imperial crown, or; but in the present bodes the field is left open or pierced. The motto "*Quis Separabit*" occurs upon a medal struck in the reign of Queen Anne, in allusion to the declaration in her speech to Parliament on the 9th November, 1703, of her "earnest desires to see her subjects in perfect peace and union." The ribbon is of light or sky-blue silk, four inches in breadth, and not watered. It is worn over the right shoulder with the badge suspended from it. The star consists of the cross of St. Patrick, gules, on a field argent, charged with a trefoil vert as on the badge, surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled circle, containing the motto and date, and it is encircled by four greater and two lesser rays of silver. It is worn on the left side of the mantle, coat, or other outer garment. The mantle is made of rich sky-blue tabinet, of Irish manufacture, lined with white ducape silk, and has a hood of similar material and colour. It is fastened with a cordon of blue silk and gold, having a pair of tassels of the same materials. The sword is that usually called a Knight's sword, having a cross guard hilt, gilt; and the scabbard is of crimson velvet. The belt, which was formerly of crimson satin, is now also of crimson velvet.

PROVINCIAL.

IRELAND.

At the last Petty Sessions, Thomastown, a case was brought at the suit of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Rev. James Graves, and John G. A. Prim, against James Power, for refusing to deliver up the possession of Jerpoint Abbey, and a small chamber and garden attached thereto, which he held under the complainants as a care-taker.

Mr. J. F. Ryan, solicitor, stated that he appeared in this case, which was one brought under the Landlord and Tenant Act of Victoria.

J. S. Blake, Esq., J.P., Ballynamona, who did not sit on the bench as a magistrate, being interested in the case, said, if the defendant did not dispute the ownership of the plaintiffs the case might go on at once, as he was himself the principal witness, he having, on the part of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association, of which he was a member, kept an eye to the Abbey, and made all the arrangements as to its care-taking with the defendant.

Mr. Blake, in reply to Mr. Ryan's questions, proved that the arrangement for some time back with the persons put in charge of the Abbey was to allow him, in lieu of 1*l.* as wages, a small piece of ground as a potato garden, such piece of ground, within the Abbey precinct, having been many years ago purchased by him for the Society from a woman who had had a squatter's interest in it. The care-taker was also allowed to receive any gratuities which visitors might voluntarily give him. The defendant on accepting the appointment signed an agreement binding himself to the terms. The custom with the Rev. Mr. Graves, as the Association's Treasurer, was annually to give the care-taker a receipt for 1*l.* as rent of this piece of ground, and get his receipt for 1*l.* as wages. When the present tenant had been a year in occupation, and on Mr. Graves requiring the usual arrangement to be carried out as to the receipts, the defendant refused to comply, claiming the land as his own.

The defendant having been called on for his defence, commenced by denying the title of the complainants, when one of them, Mr. Prim, was tendered to prove their legal ownership under the Court of Chancery; whereupon the objection was withdrawn, and the defendant alleged he had signed the agreement for Mr. Blake in error.

After further hearing, the presiding magistrate, the Earl

of Carrick, said the case was so clear that the Court should give a decree for possession in the usual time.

LOWESTOFT.

THE fine old Church of St. Margaret, Lowestoft, has been undergoing renovation. With a history stretching back 600 years, when it was dedicated to St. Margaret, who, although herself a Christian, was the daughter of a heathen priest, and born at Antioch, it has well borne the blast of ages, but for many years the south aisle and south arcade had been tottering to their fall, until at last it became so dangerous that steps were taken to prevent a total ruin. The restoration, however, has now been completed under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. Clemence, at the cost of about £4,000.

NEWBATTLE ABBEY.

IN the course of some operations which have been going on at Newbattle Abbey, the discovery has been made of what is supposed to be the burial-vault of Mary de Couci, Queen of Alexander II., and mother of Alexander III., who was buried in that abbey about the middle of the thirteenth century. The vault is 5ft. 2in. from the level of the old floor, is 10ft. long by 7ft. wide, and is paved at the bottom. The walls are of polished ashlar, with a bottle-moulded stone stair of eight steps. The moulding is returned down to the top of each step; the two bottom and the top steps are entire; but the middle ones have been taken out at some former period. When discovered, the vault was entirely filled with stone rubbish, and there appeared to have once been a grating over it, as there is an iron bar run in with lead in the face of the top step. The vault lies beneath the floor at the south corner of the crypt, which was originally 93ft. long, with a range of octagonal pillars in the centre running along its whole length. The plain shaft of each pillar, from base to capital, measures 3ft. 6in. From the top of the capital or the spring of the arch is 16ft.; from pillar to foot of corbel, going from east to west, 13ft. 1in.; from pillar to pillar, 9ft. 7in.; and from the keystone of the rib to the floor, 12ft. By the directions of the Marquis of Lothian, the southern portion of the crypt has been in process of restoration for the last six or seven months, under the superintendence of Mr. Bryce, architect, Edinburgh.

STURTON.

THE parish church of Sturton, near Gainsborough, has just undergone restoration. It was founded towards the end of the twelfth century, and the portions remaining of this date are good examples of the Transition period. The south arcade was re-built in the thirteenth century and the western arch on this side further altered in the fifteenth century. The lower part of the tower and the chancel windows, also the chancel stalls and screens, date from various periods of the fourteenth century; and the upper stage of the tower, with its twelve pinnacles, was added during the fifteenth century. In later times the church had been much modernised and spoilt by various additions and alterations. The restoration has been very complete, the great aim having been to keep all ancient features unaltered, and to restore them where destroyed or obliterated.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.—Discoveries have just been made establishing that the ancient level of the floor was 2 ft. below that of the present time, the upper stratum being now composed of *débris* taken from various parts of the Abbey and deposited there. The discoveries in the north transept consist of some tiles of a raised geometrical pattern, supposed to have been placed there during the abbacy of John de Cella (twenty-first Abbot of St. Alban's), from the year 1195 to 1214.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

DESTRUCTION OF ANCIENT DOCUMENTS IN THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE OF BOURGES.—The burning of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Bourges, following so close on the conflagration at Nancy, naturally inspires great alarm for other buildings. The Palace at Bourges, built in the Louis XVI. style, was of no architectural value in itself, but it contained works of art and manuscripts of inestimable price. The most remarkable document in the bishop's collection was without doubt the order for the execution of Jesus Christ, which was the personal property of the family De la Tour d'Auvergne. The order ran thus:—"Jesus of Nazareth, of the Jewish tribe of Juda, convicted of imposture and rebellion against the divine authority of Tiberias Augustus, Emperor of the Romans, having for this sacrilege been condemned to die on the cross by sentence of the Judge, Pontius Pilate, on the prosecution of our lord, Herod, lieutenant of the Emperor in Judea, shall be taken to-morrow morning, 23rd day of the ides of March, to the usual place of punishment, under the escort of a company of the Prætorian guard. The so-called King of the Jews shall be taken out by the Strunean gate. All the public officers and the subjects of the Emperor are directed to lend their aid to the execution of this sentence.—(Signed)—CAPEL.—Jerusalem, 22nd day of the ides of March, year of Rome 783." Another curious document, supposed to be lost with the others, relating to the time when Charles VII., driven from Paris by the Duke of Bedford, was called King of Bourges, is the will of the celebrated silversmith and speculator, Jacques Cœur, who advanced money to his Majesty, was afterwards thrown into prison, robbed, and finally banished the kingdom accused of extortion! The oratory of the Palace contained a "Madonna" of Raphael, and a "Descent from the Cross" by Titian.

PARIS.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—A curious discovery has just been made at the Hotel de Ville. It may be remembered that the Communists ignited a barrel of gunpowder in the vestibule of the building at the top of the central staircase, where there were two large statues, one of Louis XIV., by Nicholas Coustou, the other of Francis I., by Clésinger. These works of art had disappeared, and no one knew what had become of them. They have just been found buried under four feet of stone chippings—Louis XIV. perfectly intact, whilst Francis I. shows only a slight lesion in the tibia. Moreover, a dealer in curiosities, smitten, perhaps, by remorse of conscience, has just brought back the head of Henry IV., which had been severed from the body in the bas-relief by the Communists, and sold to him for an insignificant sum.

WHOEVER has had the pleasure of visiting the splendid picture gallery of Mr. Joseph Gillott (the celebrated pen-maker), will remember that the room in which "The Rape of Proserpine," and other famous Etty's were hung, was approached by a corridor, lined with shelves, which were closely packed with what, at the first glimpse, looked like small coffins. These were fiddle-cases, containing choice and rare violins; and we believe that the value of Mr. Gillott's collection of violins exceeded even that of his gallery of pictures.—*Choir.*

MR. JOHN EVANS, of 65, Old Bailey, has consented to receive the subscriptions of those desirous of becoming Members of the Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology, to be held at Bologna in October next. The amount has been fixed at 10s., the payment of which will entitle members to the published *Proceedings* of the Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

MR. PENGELLY brought up his "Seventh Report on Kent's Cavern Explorations." He prefaced his report, however, with an account of the situation and general appearance of the cavern, explaining the succession of the beds that cover its floor, and pointing out the relative position of the numerous organic remains with which these beds are more or less charged. In exploring "Smerdon's" passage, the excavation of which had been completed in December last, a very large number of mammalian remains had been discovered. No fewer than 2200 teeth had been obtained in this part of the cave since August, 1870. The list of species to which these teeth belonged differed from previous lists, referring to other parts of the cave, in containing neither sheep nor pig, and in the diminished prevalence of rabbits and badgers. Twelve flint flakes were found, but none of these could compare with the fine specimens met with in previous years in other parts of the cave.

Another bone-cave and its contents were next described by the Rev. Mr. Symonds, in his paper "On a Hyæna's Den on the Great Doward, Whitchurch, Ross, Herefordshire."

The reading of this paper occasioned some rather brisk talk about the antiquity of man. This cave showed two beds of earth charged with the remains of extinct mammalia and some flint implements. The two beds were separated by some three or four feet of red sand and silt, and a thick stalagmitic accumulation.

Mr. Symonds argued from this that the lower cave earth must be of extreme antiquity; for he was of opinion that the red sand and silt had been washed into the cave at a period when the river Wye flowed at a much greater height than it does now, the gorge through which it makes its way at present being some 300 feet below the level of the cave.

Professor Hull remarked that, however ancient these cave deposits might be, it was quite clear there was no evidence to prove that man had existed in this country previous to the advent of the glacial epoch.

Mr. Vivian, on the other hand, held that a glacial climate had occurred after the appearance of man. This might not be the great glacial epoch, but it was a time when the reindeer lived in the country, which he thought proved the prevalence of cold conditions in England after man had become a native.

Mr. Prestwich referred to the so-called discovery of human remains below glacial drift in France, but the evidence, he thought, was not satisfactory. The fact of the non-occurrence of human relics in pre-glacial deposits was admitted by Mr. Pengelly, but this he was quite sure did not militate against the generally received opinion of the vast antiquity of our race.

Mr. L. C. Miall communicated the results of some experiments on the Contortion of Rocks. These experiments were in continuation of some earlier ones, the results of which were laid before the Geological Section at Exeter. Limestone and dry plaster of Paris were found to be absolutely plastic. The former could be crumpled up like paper. With regard to flagstone and slate, the other two rocks experimented upon, he had obtained no conspicuous result. Many cases of contortion of rock the author believed to be quite modern, and subsequent to the formation of the existing land-surfaces.

COGGESHALL ABBEY.—In the present number of the Coggeshall Parish Magazine is a ground plan of the great Abbey Church of St. Mary, which measured, inclusive of the Lady Chapel, about 206 feet. The Church was cruciform, the chancel, nave, and transepts were of the uniform width of 24 feet. The plan of the Church was shown on the surface of the meadow during the very dry summer of 1865, the grass having been parched up on the old foundation lines.

MISCELLANEA.

THE old building known as the College House, in Canon Lane, Chichester, is now being taken down, with the view of rebuilding a residuary house for the Principal of the Theological College, and also to serve as the lecture hall for the students of that institution.

THE remarkable collection of engraved portraits of distinguished foreigners, originally founded by the Earl of Egmont, occupying 35 folio volumes and comprising upwards of 8000 specimens, is to be sold by auction at the beginning of next month.

THE death is announced of Edith Mary, the daughter of the poet Southey, and wife of the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, rector of West Tarring, near Worthing. Mrs. Warter was the daughter of Southey's first wife, and was born in 1805. Mrs. Southey died in 1837, and in 1839 Southey was married to Caroline Bowles, the poetess, who survives him.

A CURIOUS collection, almost, if not quite, complete, of all the official announcements issued by the Commune during its reign has been got together, and is likely to be placed in the British Museum.

It is stated that the late Mr. James Yates of Highgate, has made a bequest to University College, London, for the endowment of two professorships—one of Geology and the other of Archaeology.

A NORMAN window formerly stood at the south-east end of Westminster Hall. What, asks the *Guardian*, has become of it? Has it been "restored" away, or is it only hidden by the wall facing? It was, or is, one of the few remains of the original hall of Rufus, and might be displayed without interfering too much with the unity of Richard's building.

THE Marquis of Bute has commenced explorations at Castell Coch, in search of relics, and in order to explore more fully the architectural remains of this ancient stronghold.

ST. JAMES'S TOWER, TAUNTON.—After much controversy as to whether this structure should be patched up or rebuilt, the matter is now settled, as the memorial stone of a new tower has been laid by Lady Anna Gore-Langton. The new structure is to be an exact copy of the old, which was a fine specimen of a Tudor tower, and although the year of its erection cannot be accurately determined, it without doubt dated from the latter end of the fifteenth century, and was probably erected before its sister tower of St. Mary's. The old belfry contained five very musical bells, which will be re-hung. The height from the ground to the top of the battlements will be 105 feet, and 116 feet to the top of the pinnacles; the size at base within the walls will be 14 feet square, the walls themselves being four and a half feet thick. The architect is Mr. Spencer, of Taunton. In a cavity in the stone, in a glass bottle, was placed a beautiful and appropriate inscription, illuminated on parchment by the Rev. Mr. Kinglake.

HARTLAND.—An undertaking, which was projected more than a century ago, is at last on the eve of being carried into effect. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1755 it is mentioned that a proposal was then lately made to erect a lighthouse on Hartland Point by a gentleman remarkable for public spirit, who offered, if this proposal was complied with, to erect a mathematical school in Bideford, and endow it with 50*l.* per annum. The lighthouse and the school failed to come into existence at the time. It is now announced, however, that Mr. Levy Yerward, late Government contractor at Pembroke Dock, has been selected by the Trinity Board to erect a lighthouse, dwelling houses, and other buildings at Hartland Point.